## **CLAIMS**

## 1. A compound of formula Ia or Ib

$$Ar \longrightarrow X^{1} \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} H & H & Y \\ C & \longrightarrow_{m} & C & N \longrightarrow R^{3} \\ H & R^{1} & H & R^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ar \longrightarrow X^{2} \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} H & \longrightarrow_{m} & Q \longrightarrow_{m}$$

in free or salt form, where

Ar is phenyl optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, cyano or nitro;

$$X^1$$
 is -S-, -S(=O)- or -S(=O)<sub>2</sub>-;

$$X^2$$
 is  $-C(=O)$ -,  $-O$ -,  $-CH_2$ -,  $-S$ -,  $-S(=O)$ - or  $-S(=O)_2$ -;

 $R^1$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkoxy, acyloxy, halogen, carboxy,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkoxycarbonyl, -N( $R^4$ ) $R^5$ , -CON( $R^6$ ) $R^7$  or by a monovalent cyclic organic group having 3 to 15 atoms in the ring system;

Q has the formula

where Ra is C1-C8-alkylene,

or Q is  $-C(R^b)(R^c)$ - where  $R^b$  and  $R^c$  are independently  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl

or Rb and Rc together form a C3-C10-cycloalkyl;

Y is oxygen or sulfur;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl and R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl substituted by phenyl, phenoxy, acyloxy or naphthyl, or R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl optionally having a benzo group fused thereto, a heterocyclic group having 5 to 11 ring atoms of which 1 to 4 are hetero atoms, phenyl or naphthyl, said phenyl, phenoxy or naphthyl groups being optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen, cyano, hydroxy, acyl, nitro, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl optionally substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkylthio, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-acylamino optionally substituted on the nitrogen atom by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkylamino, aminocarbonyl,

 $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl)amino-carbonyl, di( $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl)aminocarbonyl, di( $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl)aminocarbonyl-methoxy,

or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached denote a heterocyclic group having 5 to 10 ring atoms of which 1, 2 or 3 are hetero atoms;

 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are each independently hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl, or  $R^4$  is hydrogen and  $R^5$  is hydroxy- $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl, acyl,  $-SO_2R^8$  or  $-CON(R^6)R^7$ , or  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached denote a 5-or 6-membered heterocyclic group;

 $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are each independently hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl, or  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached denote a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic group; and  $R^8$  is  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -haloalkyl, or phenyl optionally substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl.

- 2. A compound according to claim 1, which is
- (i) a compound of formula Ia in free or salt form, wherein

Ar is phenyl substituted by halo;

$$X^1$$
 is -S-, -S(=O)- or -S(=O)<sub>2</sub>-;

m is 2;

R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy;

Y is oxygen;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen; and

R<sup>3</sup> is a heterocyclic group having 5 to 11 ring atoms of which 1 to 4 are hetero atoms; or

(ii) a compound of formula Ib in free or salt form, wherein

Ar is phenyl substituted by halo;

$$X^2$$
 is -O-, -C(=O)- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-;

m is 1 or 2;

Q has the formula

where Ra is C1-C8-alkylene,

or Q is –C(Rb)(Rc)- where Rb and Rc are independently C1-C8-alkyl

or Rb and Rc together form a C3-C10-cycloalkyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen; and

R<sup>3</sup> is a heterocyclic group having 5 to 11 ring atoms of which 1 to 4 are hetero atoms.

3. A compound according to claim 1, which is

(i) a compound of formula Ia in free or salt form, wherein

Ar is phenyl substituted by halo, preferably chloro;

$$X^1$$
 is -S-, -S(=O)- or -S(=O)<sub>2</sub>-;

m is 2;

R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

Y is oxygen;

R2 is hydrogen; and

R<sup>3</sup> is a heterocyclic group having 5, 6 or 7 ring atoms of which one, two, three or four, are hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, said heterocyclic group being optionally substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alky, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl; or

(ii) a compound of formula Ib in free or salt form, wherein

Ar is phenyl substituted by halo, preferably chloro;

$$X^2$$
 is -O-, -C(=O)- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-;

m is 1 or 2;

Q has the formula

where Ra is C1-C8-alkylene,

or Q is -C(Rb)(Rc)- where Rb and Rc are independently C1-C4-alkyl

or Rb and Rc together form a C3-C6-cycloalkyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen; and

R<sup>3</sup> is a heterocyclic group having 5, 6 or 7 ring atoms of which one, two, three or four, are hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, said heterocyclic group being optionally substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl.

4. A compound according to claim 1 that is also either a compound of formula XX

where Ar, X1 and R3 are as shown in the following table:

Ar	X	R¹	R <sup>3</sup>
CI	O==	но	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0 <u></u> 0	НО	S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI		HO	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	O=-/ν	НО	ÇH₃ N N
CI	0==\omega=	но	N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0==0	но	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0 <u></u>  -	O CH <sub>3</sub>	O_CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	ρ <u></u>	OH <sub>3</sub>	S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0 <u></u>	O CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0==0 	OH <sub>3</sub>	CH₃ N N

CI	O   s	CH <sub>3</sub>	N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	O==\nu_	OH3	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	O≕ <i>ω</i>	· CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	O==#	Ė CH <sub>3</sub>	S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	η==0 	± CH₃	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	O==-%	≟ CH₃	CH <sub>3</sub>
cı	O==	Ë CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0 — » — —	Ē CH <sub>3</sub>	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	—s—	но	S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	—s—	но	CH <sub>3</sub>

CI	—s—	HO	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	—s—	НО	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	—s—	HO	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	—s—	но	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0= <u>0</u> =0	HO	S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	O=:φ=:O	НО	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0=:\sqrt{\pi}=0	HO	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0==0=0	HO	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0=- 	НО	N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0	но	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>

or a compound of formula XXI

$$Ar \xrightarrow{X^2} N \xrightarrow{H} Q \xrightarrow{N} C \xrightarrow{N} R^3$$

$$XXI$$

where Ar, X2, m, Q and R3 are as shown in the following table:

Ar	X	m	-Q-	R <sup>3</sup>
CI	-O-	1		S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	$\supset$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	<b>-</b> O-	1	$\Rightarrow$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	$\Rightarrow$	CH₃ N N
cı	-0-	1	$\bigcirc$	N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	$\bigcirc$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	$\bigcirc$	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0=0	1	$\bigcirc$	S CH <sub>3</sub>

CI	<u>ο</u> =α	1	$\bigcirc$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	o=v	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	о <u>—</u> ¢	1	$\bigcirc$	CH₃ N N
CI	0=0	1	$\bigcirc$	N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	) C	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0==(	1		O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	H 	1		S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	T-C	1		CH <sub>3</sub> N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	H 	1		CH <sub>3</sub>

CI	H C	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	т-с-т	1	$\bigcirc$	N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	T-Q-T	1	$\bigcirc$	N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	I-0-I	1	$\bigcirc$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		N-O CH <sub>3</sub>

CI	-0-	1		O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0==0	1		S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0=0	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0=0	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	<u>о</u>	1		CH₃ N N
CI	о <u>—</u> с	1		N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	o=c(	1	<b>√</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0=0	1		O-N CH3
CI	H	1		S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	T	1		CH <sub>3</sub> N N CH <sub>3</sub>

		<del>,</del>		
CI	т- <del> </del> -т	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	н—— —С——	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	н —С— н	1		N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	н ¢ н	1	·	N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	H 	1		O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	2	$\Diamond$	S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	2	$\Diamond$	CH <sub>3</sub> N N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	2	$\Diamond$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	2	<u></u>	CH <sub>3</sub>

	-0-	2	$\Diamond$	N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI				N=N
CI	-0-	2	$\bigcirc$	N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	2	$\Diamond$	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	o=o(	2	$\Diamond$	S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	o=v(	2		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	) o=o	_ 2	$\Diamond$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	o=-v(	2	$\Diamond$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	) 0=0	2	文	N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	<u></u>	2	$\Diamond$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0==0	2	文	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
cı	H 	2	<b></b>	S CH <sub>3</sub>

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CI	I	2	$\Diamond$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	I—0—I	2.	$\Diamond$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	н — С— Н	2		CH <sub>3</sub>
cı	тС	2	$\Diamond$	N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	I-O-I	2	$\Diamond$	N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	т-0-т	2	$\Diamond$	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	2	CH <sub>3</sub> —C—CH <sub>3</sub>	S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	2	CH <sub>3</sub> —CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	2	CH <sub>3</sub> —CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	2	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>

r				
CI	-0-	2	CH <sub>3</sub> —C— CH <sub>3</sub>	N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	2.	CH₃ —C— CH₃	N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	2	CH <sub>3</sub> —C—	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0=0	2	CH <sub>3</sub> 	S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0=0	2	CH <sub>3</sub> —C— CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0=0	2	CH₃ CH₃	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	<u>о</u> =(	2	CH <sub>3</sub> C CH <sub>3</sub>	CH₃ N N
CI	OH C	2	CH <sub>3</sub>	N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0==0	2	CH₃ —C— CH₃	N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	0=0	2	CH <sub>3</sub> —C— CH <sub>3</sub>	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	H 	2	CH <sub>3</sub> —C— CH <sub>3</sub>	S CH <sub>3</sub>

<u> </u>	<del></del>			
CI	H 	2	CH₃ —C— CH₃	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	H 	2	СН <sub>3</sub> —-С— СН <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	H 	2	CH₃ —C— CH₃	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	H 	2	CH₃ —C— CH₃	N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	I-0-I	2	CH <sub>3</sub> C CH <sub>3</sub>	N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	I-0-I		CH <sub>3</sub> —C— CH <sub>3</sub>	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	$\bigcirc$	S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	$\supset$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		CH₃ N N

CI	-O-	1	$\Box$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	$\bigcirc$	N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI CI	-0-	1	$\bigcirc$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-O-	1	$\bigcirc$	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-O-	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-O-	1		CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		CH₃ N N
CI	<b>-</b> O-	1		N=N CH <sub>3</sub>

	T		<del></del>	1
CI	-O-	1		N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		S CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	$\widehat{A}$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	$\widehat{A}$	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		CH3 N
CI	-0-	1	$\widehat{A}$	N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
cı	-O-	1	$\widehat{R}$	N-O CH <sub>3</sub>
cı	<b>-</b> O-	1	$\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1		S CH <sub>3</sub>

CI	-0-	• 1	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	N=N CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	CH <sub>3</sub>
CI	-0-	1	O-N CH <sub>3</sub>

- 5. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims in combination with another drug substance which is an anti-inflammatory, a bronchodilator, an antihistamine or an antitussive substance.
- 6. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims for use as a pharmaceutical.
- 7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising as active ingredient a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4.
- 8. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a condition mediated by CCR-3.

- 9. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an inflammatory or allergic condition, particularly an inflammatory or obstructive airways disease.
- 10. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula Ia or Ib as claimed in claim 1 which comprises
- (i) (A) for the preparation of compounds of formula Ia where R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, reacting a compound of formula IIa

$$Ar - X^{1} - N - \begin{pmatrix} H & H \\ C & -M \\ H & R^{1} \end{pmatrix}$$
 IIa

or a protected form thereof, where Ar, X<sup>1</sup>, m and R<sup>1</sup> are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula III

where Y and R3 are as defined in claim 1; or

(B) for the preparation of compounds of formula Ia where Y is oxygen, reacting a compound of formula IIa where Ar,  $X^1$ , m and  $R^1$  are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula IV

where R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are as defined in claim 1; or

- (C) for the preparation of compounds of formula Ia where  $X^1$  is  $-S(=O)_{2^-}$ , oxidising a compound of formula Ia in protected form where  $X^1$  is -S- and Ar, m,  $R^1$ , Y,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are as defined in claim 1;
- (D) for the preparation of compounds of formula Ib, reacting a compound of formula IIb

$$Ar - X^{2} \longrightarrow N - \left( -\frac{H}{C} \right)_{m} Q - NH_{2} \qquad IIb$$

where Ar, X<sup>2</sup>, m and Q are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula IV where R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are as defined in claim 1;

(E) for the preparation of compounds of formula Ib where  $R^2$  is hydrogen, reacting a compound of formula IIb where Ar,  $X^2$ , m and Q are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula V

$$0=C=N-R^3$$
 v

where R3 is as defined in claim 1; or

- (F) for the preparation of compounds of formula Ib where X is  $-S(=O)_2$ -, oxidising a compound of formula Ib in protected form where  $X^2$  is -S- and Ar, m, Q,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are as defined in claim 1; and
- (ii) recovering the product in free or salt form.